

DECORATION DAY.

How It was Observed at St. Louis and Elsewhere.

The Unveiling of the Soldiers' Monument at Rochester, N. Y.—The Speech of President Harrison—A Heroic Revolutionary Hero, Etc.

St. Louis, May 31.—Memorial day opened rather gloomy, the bright starlight of Sunday night being succeeded by cloudy skies and a drizzling rain. As the forenoon wore on, however, the rain ceased, and the day's ceremonies would have to be curtailed in a measure were dissipated. The programme of exercises was quite elaborate.

There was the usual parade by the G. A. R. veterans, under command of Gen. A. J. Smith as chief marshal. The column formed at Fourteenth street and Lucas place and moved at 1 p. m., marching south on Fourteenth street to Olive, east to Twelfth, north (passing the Grant statue) to Washington avenue, east to Fourth street, south to Olive and thence to the various points of embarkation, viz.: Blair post, Iron Mountain railway, 2 p. m.; Gen. Harding, Lyon and Ellwood Miller posts, steamer Paul Tulane, foot of Vine street; Hassendubel and Shaw posts, steamer Grand Republic, foot of Locust street, at 3 o'clock; Ransom post, Iron Mountain railway, 1:30 o'clock; Col. Meunier post, Iron Mountain railway, at 12:15 p. m. A committee from the different Women's Relief corps, assisted by a comrade from each post, decorated the Blair statue in Forest park; Gen. Lyon post, the Lyon monument, Lyon park; Hassendubel post, Col. Hassendubel's grave in Bellefontaine cemetery; Ransom post, the grave of Gen. William T. Sherman (its first commander) and those of all soldiers in Calvary cemetery; Ellwood Miller post, the grave of Col. Miller in Bellefontaine cemetery. Details from various posts looked after decoration in private cemeteries.

The Woman's Relief Corps met at the Grant statue at 10 a. m., and as soon as the ceremony was completed the members proceeded to Jefferson barracks, Anne Wittmeyer Tent, Daughters of Veterans, assisting.

The center of interest was at Jefferson barracks. On arriving there a national salute of twenty-one guns was fired. The posts marched to the common south of the barracks proper, taking position on the north side, facing south, and at 3:30 p. m. moved in this order: Garesche, Demmy, Logan, Shaw, Blair, Gen. Lyon, Hassendubel, Ellwood Miller, Harding, Col. Meunier and Ransom Posts, G. A. R., and Sons of Veterans Camp. Col. S. M. B. Young and his staff received and escorted them to the national cemetery.

The programme of cemetery exercises was:

- First—Reading of orders, by Comrade Geo. D. Reynolds, Lyon post.
- Second—Song, Ransom Post Glee club—"Teaching on the Old Camp Ground."
- Third—Prayer from ritual, by Department Chaplain T. H. Hagerty, Ransom post.
- Fourth—Music, by Arsenal band.
- Fifth—Charge from ritual, by Comrade Madison Miller, Ellwood Miller post.
- Sixth—Song, Ransom Post Glee club—"Immortal's Land."
- Seventh—Closing address from ritual by Comrade John P. Kirtz, Harding post.
- Eighth—Benediction by Comrade John Klein, Demmy post.
- Ninth—The column proceeded to the cemetery, broke ranks to strew flowers on the graves.
- Tenth—Bugle call to reform command.
- Eleventh—National Anthem—"America"—sung by Ransom Post Glee club and comrades, accompanied by Arsenal band.
- Twelfth—Salvo by three guns United States artillery.

The Merchants' Exchange was closed all day, the post office at 10 o'clock and the city employees enjoyed a half holiday.

Dispatches received from all parts of the country indicate a very general observance of the day, in many instances the programmes being very elaborate. Ex-President Hayes delivered the oration at Columbus, O.; Gov. McKinley at Toledo, O.; Hon. John J. Ingalls at Jefferson City, Mo., and Gov. Fifer at Peoria, Ill. At Farmington, Ill., a fine granite monument to the departed soldiers of that city and vicinity was unveiled. Rain interfered with the proceedings at many points.

The Rochester Soldiers' Monument.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 31.—The great event of Decoration day here was the unveiling and dedication of the soldiers' monument. The ceremonies were participated in by Gov. Flower and President Harrison, and was preceded by a magnificent parade in which all the civic organizations of the county took part. Secretary of War Elkins and Hon. Fred Douglas were among the guests.

Following is the President's speech: Mr. Chairman, Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, and Fellow-citizens—Some important conditions attending my own attendance here that I should speak to you this afternoon with great brevity. I have enjoyed very greatly the grand exercises which are now being consummated in this beautiful city of Rochester. You have met a grand occasion grandly. I have never seen anywhere a more magnificent expression of patriotism than I have witnessed here. These streets upon which the parade has passed, colored with the stars and banners, the great marching column, in which these veterans of war have trod again to the old music, and followed again with faithful hearts the old flag, that they may do honor to those brave comrades who were called upon to make a greater sacrifice than we for the flag we dearly love; these following squadrons, platoons and companies of the children of your public and parochial schools marching to the music of drum and fife and bugle, and the cheering multitude and the great open-hearted expression which we saw as we moved along your streets, all testify to the fact that our constitution, our laws and that glorious flag that symbolizes them, are as truly set upon a granite foundation, as in the old hymn we sang in the church, "What Can Shake Our Republic?" If we should fall, comrades, to meet any action of peril which might be in the pathway of this nation, it seems to me that the granite beds of the country could furnish its defenders.

They for whom that monument was builded were worthy of it. I love to see these structures going up in every part of our land. These are builded not to men who have no name inscribed upon the base, but builded to that great army who died for their country, so that when the widow and orphan stand by it they may proudly point to it, even the humblest of them all, and say "That is his monument."

War is a sacrifice to our people. We have not many of that class of men of whom we sometimes hear during the war, who would rather fight than eat. I had one of that class in my regiment and he got into the ditch during our first serious engagement. No one people are smitten with love for peace. We had not so much cultivated in the north, as our friends in the south had, the military spirit. We were a peaceful people, they said; but they have learned better since than that we were a peace-loving people. It took a great deal to separate these home-loving, peaceful people from their homes. These farmers and artisans and clerks and professional men—there must be a strong power that could withdraw them from those associations that so closely bound their vocations and their loves; but when the moment came and the dread war was a present fact, with what magnificent self-sacrifice, with what untiring fidelity, every family tie and every commercial interest was put beneath the supreme duty to save the nation and reduce the foe.

Out of this war we have won a manner of respect that would never have otherwise been possible. We brought into full participation of the glories of the Union those who had sought to destroy it, and it gladdens my heart now to believe that the love for the old flag is so revered in the southern states, and that they would vie with martial ardor to be at the front if we should ever be called to meet a common foe. Glorious victory, and God-given and God-blessed peace. No yoke upon the defeated, the comrades, except that yoke which we wore, comrades, when we resumed our place as citizens. The obligation to obey all laws was a condition for peaceful citizenship; we lay no other burden upon them. As your distinguished orator has said, we do not burden our people to maintain standing armies and live in perpetual fret that the chariot wheels of war may roll through our peaceful villages. No nation in the world is able to wage war on land with the United States, and when the generous war upon which we have entered is completed, equipping and manning a suitable navy is carried out, no nation in the world will be hasty to engage us upon the seas.

The monument is splendidly designed and is the outcome of a movement started nearly twenty years ago by citizens of that place. It is nearly 55 feet in height with a ground base 22 feet square. The base of the monument rises 11 feet above this, and the shaft is a magnificent piece of solid granite about ten feet in height. At the four corners of the base are bronze figures emblematic of the four departments of the service, the cavalry, the artillery, the infantry and the navy. These are of heroic size. The sides of the monument bear appropriate bas-reliefs, the one on the north representing the firing on Fort Sumter, and that on the west the famous encounter between the Monitor and the Merrimack. A scene representing Pickett's charge at the battle of Gettysburg marks the south side, while the bas-relief on the east recalls Lee's surrender to Grant at Appomattox. At the sides of each bas-relief are carved portraits of the famous Union generals of the war. On either side of the monument are carved the seals of the nation and state. Surmounting the shaft is a bronze statue of Lincoln, of heroic size, and represents the martyred president with a copy of the Emancipation proclamation. The north face of the monument bears this inscription: "To those who, faithful unto death, gave their lives for their country, 1861-1865." On the opposite side are these quotations: "We were in peril; they breasted the danger." "The republic called; they answered with their blood." "We were highly resolved that the dead shall not have died in vain."

A Revolutionary Hero. LENOX, MASS., May 31.—The exercises of Decoration day were peculiarly emphasized by the dedication of the monument to the memory of Gen. John Paterson. He is a grandson of that revolutionary hero, and, together with other members of his family, has secured the erection of a fitting monument in the heart of Lenox, and near the spot where the hero once resided. The bronze presentment of the general stands upon a granite shaft on which is engraved the story of his active life, of his school-days at Yale, his work in the provincial congress of 1774 and 1775, and of his quick response to the call to arms after the battle of Lexington. It tells that he crossed the Delaware with Washington, narrowly escaped death at Saratoga and was prominent in the council of Monmouth in 1778. He fought in most of the great battles of the revolution and was one of the founders of the Society of Cincinnati. He died in July, 1803.

Monument to Gen. A. P. Hill.

RICHMOND, VA., May 31.—The monument to Gen. A. P. Hill was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies and in the presence of a vast gathering of ex-confederates. Gen. James A. Walker, of the famous Stonewall brigade, was the orator of the day.

DEATH FROM RABIES.

Shocking Death of Joseph L. Hall in St. Louis from the Bite of a Pet Dog.

St. Louis, May 31.—Joseph L. Hall, of this city, who was removed to the city hospital from his home last Friday, supposed to be suffering with acute mania, died at that institution. The hospital physicians pronounced his malady hydrophobia. Hall had been drinking rather heavily. He was always quiet, however, until last Friday, when he became seized with an uncontrollable desire to bite people. Finally he drove his family out of the house and ran amuck through the streets, flourishing a large butcher knife. He was overpowered and sent to the dispensary, where Dr. Priest examined him and pronounced his ailment acute mania. At the city hospital Hall exhibited all the symptoms of rabies, biting and scratching at all who came near. He barked and whined like a dog, and it was necessary to strap him down to his cot. So violent was he that it was difficult to treat him. His sufferings were dreadful, and he died in awful agony. Hall was a plasterer, 43 years old, and leaves a wife and two children.

Two months ago Hall was bitten by a pet black-and-tan dog.

Manhattan Athletic Club Games.

New York, May 31.—The fifteenth annual spring games of the Manhattan Athletic club took place yesterday on Manhattan field. There was a fair crowd present. The track was in good condition, and fine performances resulted, though no records were broken. Athletes from the various clubs in the vicinity as well as many from Yale, Harvard, Princeton and Columbia colleges participated.

THE RED ROCK ROBBERY.

A Santa Fe Express Train Held Up by Masked Men at Red Rock, in the Cherokee Strip.—The Express Car Blinded and Robbed, but the Robbers Were Not Very Great—A Posse Hot on the Trail of the Robbers.

GETTIE, Okla., June 3.—The south-bound Chicago and Galveston express No. 463 on the Santa Fe due here at 11:30 Wednesday night did not arrive until nearly 2 a. m. The cause of the delay was the holding up of the train at Red Rock, in the Cherokee strip, and the robbery of the express car.

Red Rock is a water station, and just as the train was starting up two masked men jumped upon the engine and with Winchester's compelled Engineer Carl Mack to stop the train. The engineer and his fireman were then compelled to descend from the engine. Here they found four other masked men, who went to the mail car and compelled messengers Williams and Traylor to dismount from the mail car. The express car was next visited, and was the objective point of the robbers. Fireman Rogers was compelled to break in the door of the express car with a pick, while the two masked men stood near. The other four robbers kept up a continual firing through the sides of the car. The express messenger returned the fire through the door, perforating Rogers' clothes with several bullets. As soon as the door gave way Rogers was pushed in, and the two robbers followed with Whittley and Richey. The express messenger then surrendered, and Fireman Rogers was compelled to break open the safe with a sledge. The thieves then helped themselves to the contents and relieved Richey of \$50 and a gold watch. The thieves went out and mounting their horses, rode away.

They were unlucky in the selection of the night, as the express business was small and they did not secure more than \$500 or \$600. Only two nights before this the train carried \$50,000. The robbery took place only a few miles from where the same train was robbed a year ago last week by the Dufons, and from the way in which they went to their work this is believed to be the same crowd. Nobody lives at Red Rock but the station agent and section men, and, as they had no horses, chase could not be given. A large posse left here at daylight for the scene, but it is over 50 miles the robbers will get a good start.

The Sheriff's Posse Following Up the Santa Fe Train Robbers.

GETTIE, Okla., June 3.—Word was received last night from the posse of officers who went after the Red Rock train robbers at daylight yesterday morning that the robbers had gone west, and they were then on their trail. There are tracks of seven horses, which confirm the suspicion that the young man who boarded the train at Arkansas City for Red Rock, and was the cause of the stopping at the latter station belonged to the gang. He disappeared the instant he jumped from the train, and as there is no human habitation within twenty miles it is certain he joined the robbers.

The Santa Fe Co. offers \$500 reward and the express company will do likewise. It is now thought the robbers secured about \$2,500, but the officers will say nothing. Had they gone through the passengers they would have done much better, for one Texas banker had \$50,000 in his satchel and two gentlemen had from \$1,000 to \$5,000 each on their persons.

Another large posse of deputy United States marshals left last night to join in the chase.

A Hot Clew.

GETTIE, Okla., June 3.—An Indian just arrived in this city from the Iowa reservation, says that he met on the road leading from the Cherokee strip into the Iowa and Kickapoo reservations six men, all on horses that seemed tired. There is no question here as to who the parties were. They, the Indian says, were rather reticent as to their destination.

A party consisting of some determined men, under the leadership of Bill Tilghman, left this city last night. They are well equipped and intend to run the robbers down if it is possible.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Three Lives Suddenly Ended as the Result of a Husband's Jealousy—Northern Township, in the Vicinity of Benton, Ill., the Scene of the Tragedy.

BENTON, Ill., June 3.—Samuel D. Webb of Northern township, this county, has reached here from the scene of a terrible tragedy, which occurred in this township at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He reports that Moses Taylor, a young farmer residing near him, shot a neighboring farmer by the name of Fletcher Foster, and after shooting him beat his brains out with an ax. Taylor's wife attempted to escape by running to the house of Foster's mother, their nearest neighbor, but was followed by her husband, who entered the house and shot her through the head, killing her instantly. After doing this he started toward his house, but before reaching it he retraced his steps, and, when within thirty yards of Mrs. Foster's house, shot himself through the head and fell dead in the road.

The cause is supposed to be jealousy. The parties are all well connected, being members of the best families of our county. Foster was about 35 years of age and unmarried. The coroner and Mr. Webb have just departed for the scene of the tragedy, which is ten miles northeast of this place.

A Rumor About Capt. Anson of the Chicago Cubs.

New York, June 3.—The rumors that the directors of the New York baseball club were after Capt. Anson of the Chicago club to act as manager, captain and player of the team, is denied by J. Walter Spalding, one of the directors of the club.

Two weeks ago Anson came out with a protest against the treatment he was receiving from the regular Chicago spectators. "Win or lose," he said, "I get nothing but jeers." This was given as the reason for the New York directors' action in the matter.

CLEVELAND'S FRIENDS.

New York Democrats in Line for Him at Syracuse.

Anti-Hill Men Condemn the February Convention and Resolve to Support the Ex-President at Chicago.

The Cleveland democrats of New York held an anti-Hill convention at Syracuse on May 31, and proclaimed their determination to work for their candidate at the coming national convention, and denounced the Hill convention in February last as an abuse of trust and a violation of democratic rights in the state. During the meeting John D. Kernan, of Oneida county, temporary chairman, spoke as follows:

This convention is a last in the march to the national democratic convention at Chicago of an army of 200,000 New York democrats, and of as many more enlisted sympathizers. They go to war against their own government, in this convention by leaders who have made unwise and crafty use of party machinery for personal ends, and who have overridden time-honored customs and usages of the democratic party.

We claim that the call for and holding of the February convention was an abuse of trust and a violation of democratic rights in the state; that its proceedings thus misrepresented a large element of disfranchised democrats and misrepresented an overwhelming sentiment, which since they have grown to fixed proportions throughout the state. If our strength did not lie in the will of the people, the sun would shine at midnight before the loyal democratic rank and file of this state would do the part of contentants and give to this cause its unprecedented growth and its clearly marked tendency of purpose.

The February convention was a mistake from every standpoint. In some respects it was a crime, indictable at Chicago. Such conventions, according to party usage, are held in April, late in the month of May, not in the month of February, as was held so early. No one before attempted to put the party in a hole by such a device as a February convention.

At that season of the year caucus material is scarce and generally confined to the small number of the party's leaders. When days are short, nights long, roads drifted, and the national convention four months distant, the daily and political occupation of democrats in this state, as elsewhere, is to watch and weigh the drift of events, to be students of every phase of the political history, to seek inspiration and to draw inspiration from the air currents of democratic sentiment that sweep over the country.

The delegates of that convention go to the national convention in February, to state what the people in New York want now. They will shout for sham regularity, and the forms, shadows and coverings of things. We will plead that justice, equity and the substance of democracy, as we understand it, are better than the forms of sham regularity. We will suggest that danger of defeat in November will darken the pathway which they do not dictate. We will insist that the assurance of certain victory will brighten the road whereon democrats will march after that convention, which is held upon what shall be written in letters of living light sound democratic principles and the name of a candidate of whom those principles shall be those of his bone and flesh of his flesh, whoever he may be.

I was to fight on grounds for all they are worth, but Cleveland should command the battery. Who should stand at the helm when the old ship sails into safe and pleasant waters in November next, with victory's flag flying at her masthead, but he who stood upon her prow in the midst of danger, when the winds and waves of tempestuous days wrought her destruction?

As I drove one night with Gov. Seymour from a political meeting I asked him whether he ever feared that universal suffrage would be a failure. Speaking with that earnestness which he has shown in his career, he said: "I have never feared them in this very city in all the grand grandeur of its magnificent manhood, he said: 'No, sir, I have no such fear; the ballot box, under universal suffrage, is the safest tribunal for the selection of national officers ever devised by the wit of man; the people are slower in their perceptions, but in the end are nearer right in their conclusions than any selected body of men ever can be.'"

That is the kind of democratic faith that actuated Cleveland when he trusted the people in 1887. The demands of those who believe in these democratic principles, which are a century old and have been forged in contests from Jefferson to Cleveland, are these:

They demand a sound currency, in which silver shall have fair play, but not a policy which shall attempt to protect against "gold bugs" by creating "silver bugs," nor pay such a bounty to silver producers as to force a day laborer to accept \$1.25 worth of coin for a week's work of \$10. Labor must be paid in value, no matter what metal is used.

They demand not the prayerful and sniveling promises of Wainwright, but practical civil service reform, wherein fitness shall be the basis of selection, and wherein the policy of the party, wherein effective partnership shall be cause for removal, and wherein an administration, subject to these limitations, shall be in the hands of its friends and not of its enemies.

They demand a broad and just pension policy which shall, however, protect the treasury from frauds and sharks.

A striking difference between the republican and the democratic party is this: The republican press and party sang hymns of praise and thanksgiving during the origin of the bill, and during the passage of the bill, and when it was being carried out, the surplus left by Cleveland was vanishing, the need for tax reduction was disappearing, and the confidence of the party approved, and was serene. When, however, a democratic congress takes a step in that direction the democratic press and its followers growl and call a halt.

Such extravagance goes against the grain of democracy and is regarded as a sin to be remedied for, for this reason is it that the democratic party is at least a treasury guardian against extravagant tendencies in or out of itself.

After denouncing republican fraud, corruption, political tyranny and the McKinley tariff the platform says:

The recent change in the policy of the republican party from a general system of high tariff taxes to the reciprocity system is an admission of the vast benefits to be derived from the extension of our foreign trade and of the justice of the tariff reform principle.

We approve the use of both gold and silver as money, and we demand that all dollars, whether gold or silver, shall be equal in value to each other in fact as well as by declaration of law. We are opposed to the free coinage of silver by the United States alone at the existing rate of direction to one ounce of silver, but the free coinage at that rate will result in the immediate disappearance of gold from the business of this country, and the use of silver will entail loss to every wage-earner and every savings bank depositor, with impairment of credit and disastrous disturbance of business of every kind. We demand the repeal of the Sherman silver bill of 1890 as an obstruction of international trade and because it is rapidly bringing this country to silver monometallism, with all its attending evils.

We recognize the necessity of an organization through which the party may direct its energies, but when such an organization claims to be the party itself instead of its instrument, when it suppresses the voice and represents the desire of the party, when it calls the caucuses at unseasonable seasons and upon insufficient notice, when, regardless of the votes cast, it places upon the convention and admits to the convention only those who, without respect to the voice and wishes of their constituents, will agree in advance to support the scheme and oligarchy it has established, when it gives no notice in advance that they will not agree to be as subservient will they be admitted—then it ceases to be representative, creates discontent, arouses resentments and imperils the success of the party. In this emergency it becomes the duty of the original elements of the party to take such notice as will restore to it just relations to its members and their agents.

We demand fair primaries, fair conventions, fair elections, fair returns and the faithful observance of the verdict of the ballot.

The democratic party retains unshaken confidence in the ability and lofty integrity of Governor Cleveland and in his devotion to public duty. An overwhelming majority of the democrats of New York and the country have confidence in his ability to carry the state triumphantly in November. We believe that by nominating him to lead the party in the approaching contest for the presidency the national convention will carry out the almost unanimous wishes of the party and best consult the welfare of the country.

We pledge ourselves to support the candidates nominated in Chicago, and the delegation chosen by this convention is instructed to act as a unit according to the determination of a majority of its members.

WHAT ARE DIATOMS?

They Are Atomic Plants Surrounded by a Shell.

The plants in question are so small as to be seen only with the aid of the microscope; those of ordinary size, when magnified about three hundred and fifty diameters, appear about a quarter of an inch long. Others are much larger. They are curious little plants with a silica shell, which, in certain places, is provided with little apertures through which living parts of the plant protrude. In this way they are enabled to move about freely in the water by which they are generally surrounded, for, though they are not all strictly water plants, they all need considerable water to enable them to thrive, and so are always found in wet places.

Owing to their freedom of motion they were at one time supposed to be animals. Now it is known that they are plants, as they can perform all the functions of plants, and no animal, with all his superiority, high nature, etc., is able to do this. They are found everywhere in all inhabited countries, and in fact all over the seas, so it may be readily granted that a plant so common and widespread as this should be quite familiar to every one.

Again, not only are the living plants so widespread and common, but the shells of the dead ones remain intact for many years; and in certain localities these tiny shells are so numerous as to form a large portion of the soil. Some of the best known of these localities are the sites of Richmond, Va., and Berlin in Germany.—Emily L. Gregory, in Popular Science Monthly.

STORY OF A MISSING DIAMOND.

It Broke an Engagement and Was Found Years After.

One night a newly engaged couple were going to a ball. In the carriage he asked her to let him see her ring for a moment, some peculiarity of its sparkle having caught his eye, although why she should have had her glove off no one can tell. She gave him the ring and he examined it for a time in the light of the carriage window. When the carriage stopped she asked him for the ring. "But I gave it to you and you took it." "No you did not. I have not had it since I gave it to you."

Lights were brought, search was made, clothes were shaken—every place where a diamond ring could possibly lie concealed was uncovered. The ring could not be found. Each persisted, he that he gave the ring back, she that she did not receive it. Assertion became argument; argument changed from heat to ice; communication was interrupted and finally ceased; the engagement was broken. They went their ways and each married another. One day, several years later, the woman, ripping up an old ball dress, found in the heading of one of the ruffles a diamond ring. It was the lost engagement ring. She wrote to her former lover a letter of apology and explanation, but the incident had turned the current of both their lives.—N. Y. Sun.

Kentucky's Admission into the Union.

Kentucky literally fought her way to statehood through seventeen such years as mark the calendar of no other American commonwealth. She had never known the fostering care of the general government, which, even as late as 1792, had accomplished nothing in the way of opening the Mississippi to her trade, nor had done anything to free her from that serious obstacle to her progress, the retention of the northwestern posts by England. The presence of British troops encouraged the Indians to violence; and the state was admitted to the union during the murdering and marauding that followed St. Clair's defeat. But the self-made commonwealth remained true to the government which so many of her sons had fought and suffered to establish. The very motto of the state seal is a reminder of the patriotic sentiments which animated Kentucky a hundred years ago. It was suggested by a couplet from a popular air that was sung by the sons of liberty during the revolution:

"Come, join hand in hand, Americans all, By uniting we stand, by dividing we fall."

—Geo. W. Ranick, in Harper's Magazine.

West-Kneed "Bad Men."

"Don't talk to me about your 'bad men' and your 'killers,'" said a Texan, recently. "I have been among the very worst on the border, and while I don't want to appear as a booster or a fighter, I have never yet seen one of them that I was the least bit afraid of. They are nearly all cowards and assassins, and all a man needs to protect himself or his interests among them is a little pistol and a steady nerve. The average so-called 'killer' in Texas and throughout the west is a cur who has made his reputation by shooting poor devils in the back or taking advantage of an unarmed man. They murder a tenderfoot on the prairies as they shoot down a buffalo, and at about the same distance, too, and they delight in a barroom brawl among themselves when they know no one is going to get hurt, because one is as big a coward as the other and each man is afraid to shoot first. The fact is, I had rather face a dozen of these western 'killers' at once than one of those quiet, determined men in the large cities of the country."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

—There is a right time for everything, but the four-dollar water seldom manages to hit it.—Somerville Journal.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

San Francisco, Cal. Louisville, Ky. New York, N.Y.

THE FLOODS.

The late wet weather will bring with it a plentiful crop of rheumatism, bronchitis, catarrh, pneumonia, pleurisy, and other maladies that attack the throat and lungs and the kidneys. A cold that settles upon the kidneys and is neglected is the parent of rheumatism, pneumonia, pleurisy, and a vast number of other maladies. All these can be cured with REID'S GERMAN COUGH AND KIDNEY CURE. This great remedy contains poison, and is perfectly safe even in the hands of the inexperienced. It will cure any malady that comes from a cold. Every cold affects all of the excretory organs—particularly the lungs and the kidneys. REID'S GERMAN COUGH AND KIDNEY CURE recognizes this fact and treats the system accordingly. It is the only cough remedy on the market that does. Ask your dealer for it and do not let him give you anything else, for nothing else will do the work. The small bottles are 25 cts., the large ones 50 cts. SYLVAN REMEDY CO., Peoria, Ill.

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DO NOT GRIPE FOR SICKLE. See you for NICK HEAD-ACHE, indigestion, constipation, biliousness, nervousness, etc. Each box contains 10 pills, in a neat, portable, and safe package. Like little pills, business men's great friends. Try them and you will know. All genuine goods bear "Harter's" name. Sold every where. Do not send stamp. You get 25 pills back with receipt. DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

"August Flower"

"For two years I suffered terribly with stomach trouble, and was for all that time under treatment by a physician. He finally, after trying everything, said my stomach was worn out, and that I would have to cease eating solid food. On the recommendation of a friend I procured a bottle of August Flower. It seemed to do me good at once. I gained strength and flesh rapidly. I feel now like a new man, and consider that August Flower has cured me." Jas. E. Dederick, Saugerties, N.Y.

SPECIAL MENTION.

If you have nervousness, indigestion, headache, "all run down" or feeling faint, you will find

TUTT'S Tiny Liver Pills.

The remedy you need. They give tone to the stomach, strength to the body, brilliancy to the complexion, and a beautiful enjoyment of daily life. Their action is mild and does not interfere with any employment. Price, 25c. Office, 29 & 31 Park Place, N.Y.

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